

GUATEMALA

D) RELEVANT LEGAL EVENTS

MEMBER OF THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES SINCE: MARCH 18, 1951

RATIFIED AMERICAN CONVENTION: APRIL 27, 1978

Reservation made at the time of ratification, withdrawal of the reservation, and recognition of competence (from <http://www.cidh.org/basicos/english/Basic4.Amer.Conv.Ratif.htm>)

Reservation made at the time of ratification

The Government of the Republic of Guatemala ratifies the American Convention on Human Rights, signed at San José, Costa Rica, on 22 November 1969, with a reservation as to Article 4, paragraph 4 thereof, since the Constitution of the Republic of Guatemala, in its Article 54, only excludes the application of the death penalty to political crimes, but not to common crimes related to political crimes.

The instrument of ratification was received at the General Secretariat of the OAS on 25 May 1978 with a reservation. The notification procedure of the reservation was taken in conformity with the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties signed on 23 May 1969.

Withdrawal of Guatemala's reservation

The Government of Guatemala, by Government Agreement N° 281-86, dated 20 May 1986, has withdrawn the above-mentioned reservation, which was included in its instrument of ratification dated 27 April 1978, considering that it is no longer supported by the Constitution in the light of the new legal system in force. The withdrawal of the reservation will become effective as of 12 August 1986, in conformity with Article 22 of the Vienna Convention on the Law of Treaties of 1969, in application of Article 75 of the American Convention on Human Rights.

Recognition of Competence

On 9 March 1987, presented at the General Secretariat of the OAS, the Government Agreement N° 123-87, dated 20 February 1987, of the Republic of Guatemala, by which it recognizes the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights, in the following terms:

(Article 1) To declare that it recognizes as binding, *ipso facto*, and not requiring special agreement, the jurisdiction of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights on all matters relating to the interpretation or application of the American Convention on Human Rights.

(Article 2) To accept the competence of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights for an indefinite period of time, such competence being general in nature, under terms of reciprocity and with the reservation that cases in which the competence of the Court is recognized are

exclusively those that shall have taken place after the date that this declaration is presented to the Secretary General of the Organization of American States.

**ACCEPTED JURISDICTION OF THE IA COMMISSION FOR “INTERSTATE COMMUNICATIONS”
(ART. 45): MAY 25, 1978**

ACCEPTED JURISDICTION OF IACHR (ART. 62): MARCH 9, 1987

II) DECISIONS, JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

A) CASES

I) Case of Blake v. Guatemala

On March 28, 1985, Mr. Nicholas Chapman Blake, a U.S. citizen and journalist, was abducted and murdered by agents of the Guatemalan State. His disappearance lasted over seven years until June 14, 1992, when his remains were found. Although the events took place before Guatemala accepted the Court’s jurisdiction, the lack of investigation and continuing disappearance of the victims continued after Guatemala’s acceptance of jurisdiction. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Extrajudicial Killing; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Forced Disappearances; Life (Right to)*

Merits

Judgment of January 24, 1998. Series C No. 36

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 27, 2002 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 27, 2003
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 27, 2007
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of January 22, 2009
- 5) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

II) Case of the White Van (Paniagua Morales et al.) v. Guatemala

Between 1987 and 1988, eleven individuals were abducted and subsequently tortured and murdered. All victims were abducted with a white van by armed men associated with the Treasury Police or some other military or police institution. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights and the Inter-American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

Key Words: *Life (Right to); Criminal Justice; Judicial Protection (Right to); Extrajudicial Killing; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits

Judgment of March 8, 1998. Series C No. 37

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 27, 2003
- 2) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of October 29, 2007 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 27, 2007
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

III) Case of the Street Children (Villagrán Morales et al) v. Guatemala

This case addresses the plight of street children in Guatemala. At the time the facts of this case occurred, State security forces carried out a systematic practice of aggression against street children in Guatemala including threats, persecution, torture, forced disappearance and homicide. Large numbers of children are still living on the streets of Guatemala. In this landmark case, the Court had the chance to spell out the obligations states have to protect this particularly vulnerable group.

Key Words: *Abduction; Minors/Children; Forced Disappearances; Discrimination; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits

Judgment of November 19, 1999. Series C No. 63

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 27, 2003
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of June 14, 2005 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of December 13, 2007 (Available only in Spanish)
- 4) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of January 16, 2008
- 5) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 11, 2008 (Available only in Spanish)
- 6) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of January 27, 2009
- 7) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

IV) Case of *Bámaca Velásquez v. Guatemala*

Mr. Efraín Bámaca Velásquez was a commander of the Revolutionary Organization of the People in Arms (ORPA), one of the guerilla groups that comprised the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity. On March 12, 1992, there was an armed encounter between ORPA and the Guatemalan Army and Mr. Bámaca Velásquez was captured and tortured. Mr. Bámaca Velásquez was last seen on about July 1992 tied to a metal bed, his whereabouts have since been unknown. The State failed to undertake an effective investigation and to redress the crimes committed against him. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights and the American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture. The case is notable because it is notable because the Court found a violation of Article 1 (Obligation to Respect Rights) of the American Convention in relation to Article 3 Common to the Geneva Conventions, as the victim was a member of a guerrilla group and had been captured during combat.

Key Words: *Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Extrajudicial Killing; Due Process Rights; Judicial Protection (Right to); Life (Right to); Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits

Judgment of November 25, 2000. Series C No. 70

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 27, 2003
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of March 3, 2005 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 4, 2006
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 10, 2007
- 5) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of December 13, 2007 (Available only in Spanish)
- 6) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of January 16, 2008
- 7) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 11, 2008 (Available only in Spanish)
- 8) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of January 27, 2009
- 9) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 18, 2010
- 10) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)
- 11) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 23, 2017 (Available only in Spanish)

V) Case of *Myrna Mack Chang v. Guatemala*

This case is about the assassination of one of the most prominent human rights advocates and investigators of the massacre of indigenous peoples by Guatemalan agents between 1981 and 1992. Although the State admitted full responsibility, the Court found Guatemala in violation of

the American Convention for failure to investigate Myrna Mack Chang's murder and to prosecute her assassins.

Key Words: *Indigenous Peoples' Rights; Internally Displaced Persons; Criminal Justice; Freedom of Expression; Human Rights Activists*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 25, 2003. Series C No. 101

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 12, 2005 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 26, 2007
- 3) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 14, 2009 (Available only in Spanish)
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 16, 2009
- 5) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

VI) Case of Maritza Urrutia v. Guatemala

On July 23, 1992 Ms. Maritza Urrutia was abducted and tortured by members of the Guatemalan Army due to her involvement in the political organization Guerrilla Army of the Poor. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights and the American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

Key Words: *Abduction; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Freedom of Expression*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 27, 2003. Series C No. 103

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 21, 2005 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 21, 2007
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of January 22, 2009
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

VII) Case of Plan de Sánchez Massacre v. Guatemala

On July 18, 1982, members of the Guatemalan Army and civil collaborators massacred 268 persons, most of them members of the indigenous Mayan people at the village of Plan de Sánchez. The State's violations of the American Convention on Human Rights include the denial of justice and other acts of intimidation and discrimination to the detriment of the survivors and the next of kin of the victims of the massacre. This case also deals with a situation of impunity regarding the massacre, which was allegedly carried out within the framework of a genocidal policy of the Guatemalan State with the intention of totally or partially destroying the Mayan indigenous people. Although Guatemala accepted full responsibility for the events, the Court still heard the case and ruled on the violations.

Key Words: *Discrimination; Indigenous Peoples' Rights; Housing, Land, and Property Rights; Freedom of Expression; Judicial Protection (Right to); Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits

Judgment of April 29, 2004. Series C No. 105

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 28, 2007
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 5, 2008
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 1, 2009
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of February 21, 2011 (Available only in Spanish)
- 5) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)
- 6) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 25, 2017 (Available only in Spanish)

VIII) Case of Molina Thiessen v. Guatemala

This case is about the persecution of the Molina Theissen family, who opposed the Guatemalan Government in the late 1970s and early 1980s, and the arbitrary arrest and disappearance of fifteen-year-old Marco Molina Theissen. The State fully acknowledged responsibility for the facts before the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Abduction; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Minors/Children; Forced Disappearances; Family; Civil and Political Rights*

Merits

Judgment of May 4, 2004. Series C No. 106

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 10, 2007
- 2) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 17, 2009 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 16, 2009
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

IX) Case of Carpio Nicolle et al v. Guatemala

On July 3, 1993, the State-sponsored Civilian Self-Defense Patrols, murdered and assaulted a group of delegates and Mr. Jorge Carpio Nicolle. Mr. Carpio Nicolle was a well-known journalist and politician Jorge, who opposed President Serrano Elias' coup d'état. In this case, the Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Extrajudicial Killing; Politicians; Freedom of Expression; Life (Right to)*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 22, 2004. Series C No. 117

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 10, 2007
- 2) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 18, 2008 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 1, 2009
- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

X) Case of Fermín Ramírez v. Guatemala

On May 10, 1997, Mr. Fermín Ramírez was illegally arrested by a group of his neighbors for allegedly committing a crime against a minor. Mr Fermín Ramírez was convicted and sentenced to death without the opportunity to seek pardon and to exercise his rights to defense with regard to both the variation of the acts charged in the indictment as well as their legal classification. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Access to Legal Procedures; Death Penalty; Prison and Detention Conditions; Life (Right to); Judicial Protection (Right to)*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of June 20, 2005. Series C No. 126

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 22, 2006
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of March 28, 2008
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 9, 2008

XI) Case of Raxcacó Reyes v. Guatemala

On May 14, 1999, the Guatemalan government sentenced Mr. Ronald Raxcacó-Reyes, Mr. Jorge Mario Murga Rodriguez, and Mr. Hugo Humberto Ruiz-Fuentes to death for the kidnapping of a minor. In the judgment, the Court discussed the conditions under which states can impose the death penalty and its inapplicability in this case, as well as the minimum standard of detentions in prisons and how the State did not meet those standards. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Death Penalty; Prison and Detention Conditions; Life (Right to); Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment; Abduction*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of September 15, 2005. Series C No. 133

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the President of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of March 28, 2008
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 9, 2008

XII) Case of Tiu Tojín v. Guatemala

On August 29, 1990, María Tiu Tojín and her one-month old daughter, Josefa, were detained by officers of the Guatemalan army and members of the Civil Self-Defense Patrols. Up to the date of the judgment, the State had not complied with its duty to investigate the facts or the whereabouts of Mrs. Tiu Tojín and her daughter. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights. This case reflects the abuses committed during the internal armed conflict in Guatemala by the military forces against the Mayan indigenous people and the communities of populations in resistance.

Key Words: *Civil and Political Rights; Civil War and Unrest; Discrimination; Indigenous Peoples' Rights; Extrajudicial Killing*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 26, 2008. Series C No. 190

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 16, 2011
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

XIII) Case of the Las Dos Erres Massacre v. Guatemala

Between December 6 and 8, 1982, there was a massive massacre in Las Dos Erres, a small village in the municipality of La Libertad, in the Petén department of Guatemala. The massacre, carried out by Guatemalan soldiers during the de facto presidency of General José Efraín Ríos Montt as part of a counterinsurgency force named kaibiles, resulted in the deaths of 251 people, including men, women, and children. The alleged indiscriminate and permissive use of judicial resources, the unjustified delay by the judicial authorities, and the lack of an exhaustive investigation, prosecution, and punishment of those responsible was still pending at the time this case came before the Court. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights, the American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence Against Women and the American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

Key Words: *Forced Disappearances; Abduction; Indigenous Peoples' Rights; Family; Minors/Children; Extrajudicial Killing; Crimes Against Humanity; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 24, 2009. Series C No. 211

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of July 6, 2011
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 4, 2012
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

XIV) Case of Chitay Nech et al. v. Guatemala

In 1981, armed men kidnapped the Mayan indigenous political leader Kaqchikel Florencio Chitay Nech. Mr. Chitay Nech's disappearance was never investigated, and those responsible had not been prosecuted by the date of the judgment, however, they were prosecuted 29 years after Mr. Chitay Nech's disappearance. His whereabouts remain unknown. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights and the American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons.

Key Words: *Civil and Political Rights; Civil War and Unrest; Forced Disappearances; Discrimination; Indigenous Peoples' Rights; Politicians*

Preliminary Objections, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of May 25, 2010. Series C No. 212

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of December 1, 2011
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 22, 2013
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 24, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)

XV) Case of the Río Negro Massacres v. Guatemala

In 1980 and 1982, the Guatemalan Army and members of the Civil Self-Defense Patrols destroyed the Mayan community of Río Negro, that protested the building of a hydroelectric dam, by means of a series of massacres. The facts of this case fit within a more general context of massacres in Guatemala that were planned by State agents as part of a "scorched earth" policy aimed against the Mayan people, who were characterized as the "internal enemy" in a context of discrimination and racism. Remarkably, the Court found that the State violated almost all provisions of the American Convention on Human Rights, the American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment, and Eradication of Violence Against Women, the American Convention on Forced Disappearances of Persons, and the American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture.

Key Words: *Indigenous Peoples' Rights; Criminal Justice; Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Preliminary Objection, Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of September 4, 2012. Series C No. 250

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 21, 2014 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 25, 2017 (Available only in Spanish)

XVI) Case of Gudiel Álvarez et al. (Diario Militar) v. Guatemala

During 1983 and 1985, twenty-six victims as detailed in the Military's diary, were held captive from 15 to 106 days. In particular, Mr. Rudy Gustavo Figueroa Muñoz was detained and extrajudicially executed, and Wendy Santizo Méndez, a minor, was detained and tortured. The State failed to conduct a serious and effective investigation and did not identify or punish the perpetrators. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights, the American Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence

Against Women, the American Convention to Prevent and Punish Torture, and the American Convention on Forced Disappearance of Persons.

Key Words: *Abduction; Access to Legal Procedures; Arbitrary Arrest and Detention; Minors/Children; Forced Disappearances; Civil and Political Rights; Association (Freedom of); Movement and Residence; Judicial Protection (Right to); Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 20, 2012. Series C No. 253

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 21, 2014 (Available only in Spanish)

XVII) Case of García and Family v. Guatemala

From February 17 through 19, 1984, the National Police undertook an operation to cleanse and patrol the State (Operativo de Limpieza y Patrullaje). On the morning of February 18, 1984, Mr. Edgar Fernando García, a teacher and administrative employee of the claimed communist organization La Industria Centro Americana de Vidrio S.A ("CAVISA"), was walking down the street when he was stopped by the National Police, injured, and detained under the Operation. Mr. García was seen in various secret prisons, and last seen alive in December 1984. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Life (Right to); Extrajudicial Killing; Forced Disappearances; Internally Displaced Persons; Freedom from Torture and other Cruel, Inhumane and Degrading Treatment*

Merits, Reparations and Costs

Judgment of November 29, 2012. Series C No. 258

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 22, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)

XVIII) Case of Veliz Franco et al. v. Guatemala

On December 16, 2001, María Isabel Véliz Franco, 15 years old, left her home at 8:00 a.m. and never returned. The next day Mrs. Rosa Elvira Franco Sandoval, her mother, reported her daughter's disappearance to State officials, but there were no efforts made to find her. After receiving an anonymous call two days later, Mrs. Franco Sandoval found her daughter's body. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Failure to Investigate; Women's Rights*

Preliminary Objections, Merits and Reparations

Judgment of May 19, 2014. Series C No. 277

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of January 26, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 03, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 29, 2017 (Available only in Spanish)

XIX) Case of Human Rights Defender et al. v. Guatemala

Following an internal conflict in Guatemala, in the 1980s many human rights defenders were targeted, threatened, and attacked by State military forces. This case stems from the murder of a community mayor, who was also a notable human rights defender. Members of the family of the victim, some of whom were also politically active, were persecuted after the victim's death. Multiple investigations were launched, and though the State eventually concluded that the victim had been deprived of his right to life, it did not identify or punish those responsible. Additionally, the State failed to protect the victim's family from the threats and harassment they received after his death, and they were ultimately forced to flee their homes. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights.

Key Words: *Human Rights Activists; Movement and Residence; Physical, Mental, and Moral Integrity (Right to); Minors/Children; Judicial Protection (Right to); Internally Displaced Persons; Access to Legal Procedures; Failure to Investigate; Family; Participation in Government (Right to)*

Preliminary Objections, Merits and Reparations

Judgment of August 28, 2014. Series C No. 283

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of September 2, 2015 (Available only in Spanish)
- 2) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of February 23, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)
- 3) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of November 22, 2016 (Available only in Spanish)

- 4) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of August 29, 2017 (Available only in Spanish)

XX) Case of Velásquez Paiz et al. v. Guatemala

In August 2005, nineteen year old college student Claudina Isabel Velásquez Paiz disappeared from a party. Immediately, one of her friends notified her parents, who called the police and began to search for their daughter. Despite a substantial increase of violence towards women at the time, State police refused to help Ms. Velásquez Paiz's family search for her, and refused to file a police report on her disappearance. Ms. Velásquez Paiz's family attempted three times throughout the night and early morning hours to file a police report and obtain help in their search. Ms. Velásquez Paiz's body was discovered the next morning; she had been severely beaten and sexually assaulted. The Court found that the State violated the American Convention on Human Rights and the Convention on the Prevention, Punishment and Eradication of Violence against Women for failing to take action in Ms. Velásquez Paiz's case, and overall for failing to take steps to address the climate of gender-based violence in the State.

Key Words: *Discrimination; Life (Right to); Privacy; Physical, Mental, and Moral Integrity (Right to); Women's Rights*

Preliminary Objections, Merits and Reparations

Judgment of November 19, 2015. Series C No. 307 (Available only in Spanish)

Monitoring Compliance with Judgment

- 1) Order of the Inter-American Court of Human Rights of May 23, 2017 (Available only in Spanish)

B) Provisional Measures (Art 63.2)

- 1) Matter of Chunimá regarding Guatemala [July 15, 1991]
- 2) Matter of Chunimá regarding Guatemala [July 29, 1991]
- 3) Matter of Chunimá regarding Guatemala [August 1, 1991]
- 4) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [June 22, 1994]
- 5) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [December 1, 1994]
- 6) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [May 18, 1995]
- 7) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [February 1, 1996]
- 8) Matter of Vogt regarding Guatemala [June 27, 1996]
- 9) Matter of Serech and Saquic regarding Guatemala [June 28, 1996]
- 10) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [September 10, 1996]
- 11) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [April 16, 1997]
- 12) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [May 31, 1997]
- 13) Matter of Serech and Saquic regarding Guatemala [September 19, 1997]
- 14) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [September 19, 1997]

- 15) Matter of Vogt regarding Guatemala [November 11, 1997]
- 16) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [November 27, 1998]
- 17) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [June 3, 1999]
- 18) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [February 2, 2000]
- 19) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [September 5, 2001]
- 20) Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation regarding Guatemala [April 21, 2006]
(Available only in Spanish)
- 21) Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation regarding Guatemala [July 4, 2006]
- 22) Matter of Colotenango regarding Guatemala [July 12, 2007]
- 23) Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation regarding Guatemala [August 21, 2007]
- 24) Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation regarding Guatemala [November 21, 2007]
- 25) Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation regarding Guatemala [January 26, 2009]
- 26) Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation regarding Guatemala [July 21, 2010]
- 27) Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation regarding Guatemala [February 22, 2011]
- 28) Case of García and family regarding Guatemala [September 1, 2011]
- 29) Case of Raxcacó Reyes et al. regarding Guatemala [September 4, 2012]
- 30) Case of Carpio Nicolle et al. regarding Guatemala [October 25, 2012]
- 31) Case of Mack Chang et al. v. Guatemala [May 14, 2014] (Available only in Spanish)
- 32) Case of Mack Chang et al. regarding Guatemala [January 26, 2015] (Available only in Spanish)
- 33) Matter of the Forensic Anthropology Foundation of Guatemala regarding Guatemala [November 18, 2015] (Available only in Spanish)
- 34) Case of Bámaca-Velásquez v. Guatemala regarding Guatemala [August 31, 2016] (Available only in Spanish)
- 35) Case of Coc Max et al. v. Guatemala [February 8, 2018] (Available only in Spanish)